



SECURITY THREATS TO MEGA INVESTMENT PROJECT CPEC

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ABSTRACT- This research paper investigates the contemporary major security threats on concerns to terrorism to destabilize the development projects and in the smooth path of China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC). Both China and Pakistan with the bilateral agreement of trade and economic relations through railways, an optical fiber link, oil and gas pipelines, and highways connect from Kashgar to Gawadar port by the initiative of One Belt One Road (OBOR). Both countries signed on the investment of 46 Billion Dollars which will be expected to complete in 2030. Pakistan reduces the long way and provide safe less expensive trading road to China. No doubt, the CPEC project will provide help to prevent the differences of both countries over the border and also to concise the manipulating activities internally as well as externally. It will appear as the complex situation for both Governments to tackle the terrorism threats and will be succeeded in the largest investment project.

Key Words: CPEC, Terrorism, Gawadar, OBOR.

I. INTRODUCTION

China Pakistan economic corridor is a billion-dollar project which will illuminate the whole region. It brings the network of regional connectivity by different types of rail and road networks along with energy development projects. Besides it also connects land and sea route beyond the borders of Asia. It is naked truth that there are certain lethal terrorist threats to this project. Some internal and external forces are striving hard in creating hampers for derailing this mega project.

Some baseless myths are being spread for interruption of the project such as some people claim that it would be another East India Company because British also developed the infrastructure of the subcontinent. Same thing is repeating by the Chinese in Pakistan. Some people have doubts on the policies of CPEC and they say that proper policy is declared by the both states, local industries will be bankrupt and Chinese industries would be flourished in the country. But contrary to this these are the biased myths which are aired for creating bottlenecks in the way of CPEC project. First time in the history both states are determined to eliminate these baseless myths and both states are moving forwards to accomplish the project.

II. SIGNIFICANCE OF CHINA PAKISTAN ECONOMIC CORRIDOR (CPEC)

Pakistan's Government took well decide to sign the Corridor agreement with China for their future betterment. It is true that larger investment project in the shape of CPEC that change the image of Pakistan as well as among the Global Worlds. Through this project of China and Pakistan, a number of companies and markets emerged in Europe, Asia, and Africa. No doubt, the importance of CPEC not only for Pakistan and China but also for all the regional countries because they are physically connected with each other. Middle East countries are overloaded by the supreme oil, that's why China's eyes movement over these countries. China transported estimated 80% oil through the way of Malacca Strait and the total distance that covers 16,000 km and that take time to bring the oil probably 2 to 3 months. After the covering of huge distance of China, Pakistan's Gawadar plays a very important role when it becomes operational to reduce into only 5,000 km. This mega project also overcomes the shortfall of energy crises of Pakistan.

CPEC is also the source of bilateral bindings which strengthen both countries China and Pakistan. It will also play the role inter-exchange their culture, education, etc and come close to each other. It provides a number of opportunities in Pakistan and people are facilitated for the investment. CPEC helps China to

bring its Material or oil from the Middle East through Pakistan and provide the shortest route (Changqian, 2015). On the other side Pakistan is full of the resources but there is no way to utilize properly. Followed by CPEC, it will be helpful for Pakistan to put their mind over the infrastructure provide new track to the country for the development. Baluchistan Province will also appear as prosper and more developed through the multi investment plan of CPEC. The more opportunities will give the betterment and rapid progress in province Baluchistan. Baluchistan is the largest province of Pakistan by area but not developed as the other provinces but now the fate is going to changed towards development through China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) because the main point of this mega project is Gawadar and Gawadar is the part of Baluchistan province. China Pakistan Economic Corridor project changed the entire shape of both countries and benefitted for the peoples (Aqeel, 2016).

III. BRIEF ABOUT CHINA PAKISTAN ECONOMIC CORRIDOR (CPEC) PROJECT

Developed nations always set their targets from the other countries with patience and long-term plan even sometimes they forget previous bad relations. That's why the achievements of different targets through various methods. Bilateral ways in the field of trade and investments plans can help the country to overcome the set targets. China and Pakistan did this through the agreement of CPEC in which multi-billion-dollar plan was signed by both countries in the year of 2015 (Kabraji, 2014). High the first agreement was signed between China and Pakistan in 1963 when the Pakistan India clashes appeared at a high intensity (Small, 2015).

The China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is a significant investment in the region in the sector of multi programs. It comprises 3,218-kilometre long route and project plan for the development of railways, highways, Oil and Gas pipelines and industrial sector (Habib, 2015). The cities included in the development of the CPEC plan is Gawadar, Gilgit, Quetta, Peshawar, Karachi, Sukkur, Multan, Lahore, Islamabad, Khunjrab, Kashi, and Kashgar (Ranjan, 2015). CPEC is not only an investment plan but also the symbol peace between the two countries (Ishaq, 2017).

Board of Investment (BOI) believed that 74% of projects of CPEC are mostly planned for energy projects such as solar, hydro, wind and coal. Out of the total, 35 billion dollars will be spent over the energy sector for their development and to support the plan (Zimmerman, 2015). Immense investment in the sector of energy, it is called as the Pakistan China Energy and Economic Corridor (PCEEC). Shahid Javed Burki, a Pakistan, Zhu Ronghi, the Vice Primer of China, and the director of World Bank at that time exchange their thoughts about PCEEC to create trade relation by Pakistan's Gawadar. The objective behind this idea was to enhance the development of western China through communication and transport which consists of rail, road, oil and gas pipeline between the Western city of China, Kashgar and Pakistan's Gawadar (Shaikh et al, 2016).

3.1. Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) or One Belt One Road (OBOR).

Amazing words said by Chinese that, "If you want to be rich, you must build roads". China, World's 2nd most develop country done this saying by creating in shape of corridors among the countries. In 2013, the Chinese President, Xi Jinping, first proposed the concept of One Belt One Road (OBOR). OBOR is the great strategy of Chinese people to connect the global world in the name of old Silk Road and create an infrastructure to enhance the economic development in the definite regions such as Asia, Africa, and Europe. This massive investment project was financially supported by the newly born bank Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) (Hali et al). Additionally, The other different sources financially such as BRICS New Development Bank, The China ASEAN interbank Association, SCO Interbank Association, and Silk Road Fund take part in the immense plan project of China (Jianmin, 2015). This mega project consists of two multi investment programmes named as Silk Road Economic Belt which is the source of connection between Europe, the Mediterranean, the Persian Gulf, and the India Ocean through China and current Century Maritime Silk Road connects through the ocean (waterways) among project member countries (Du, 2016).

OBOR project estimated total cost 21.1 trillion dollars which provide richness to all the member states. OBOR project comprises over the six-investment corridor plans and a Maritime route. These are defined as below;

China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC): The plan connects Pakistan's Gawadar to South West China's Kashgar and Gulf States.

New Eurasian Land-Bridge: It connects link between Western Russia to West of China.

China, Mongolia, Russia Corridor: This Economic corridor connects West of China to Eastern Russia through Mongolia.

China, Central Asia, West Asia Corridor: It creates a way from Western China to Turkey through the path of Central Asia and West Asia.

China, Indochina Peninsula Corridor: It links Southern China to Singapore by Indo-China.

Bangladesh, China, India, and Myanmar Corridor: It connects from Southern China to India then move to Bangladesh and Myanmar.

Maritime Silk Road: It connects coastal China to the Mediterranean Sea through Singapore, Malaysia, the India Ocean, the Arabian Sea and the Strait of Hormuz.

OBOR is larger program in the ever worlds history through this estimated sixty-four countries are interconnected on the platform of economic trade that creates prosperity among the countries (Feng, 2018).

IV. SECURITY THREATS TO CHINA PAKISTAN ECONOMIC CORRIDOR (CPEC)

Pakistan and China both faced the major challenges concerns to security-related threats obstruct in the way CPEC. It is very important for the China and Pakistan to take steps against up growing security threats which are playing barrier among the promotion of trade and other development plans. It is because that Gawadar and Kashgar are the main points which connect Pakistan and China through the CPEC project. The immediate security measures are demanded to strengthen and boost up the massive investment program CPEC(Sial,2014).Pakistan's foremost security-related challenge comes from the internal militant organizations like Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP), Baluchistan Liberation Army (BLA), Lashkar-e-Jhangvi (LeJ), and Baluchistan Liberation Front (BLF) (Lakshman, 2010). On the other side, China also fights against the internal security challenge at Xinjiang province which is located at the western China side. East Turkestan Islamic Movement (ETIM) and Uighur militants are the most active to provide the hurdles among the project of CPEC (Rana, 2014). These different types of organization prevent the progress of CPEC project by physical devastation and onslaught to the labour force of Chinese which may be killed are abducted from different points related to CPEC project.

The following Table shows the Countries are involved in One Belt One Road

Table 1

Countries are involved in One Belt One Road

Region	Country
East Asia	Mongolia, China.
Southeast Asia	Cambodia, Brunei, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Laos, Timor-Leste, Myanmar, Thailand, Philippines, Vietnam.
Central Asia	Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan.
The Middle East and North Africa	Oman, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Syria, Iran, Iraq, UAE, Kuwait, Qatar, , Palestine, Jordan, Israel, Yemen.
South Asia	Maldives, Bangladesh, India, Bhutan, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Nepal.
Europe	Moldova, Albania, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Poland, Armenia Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Ukraine, Estonia, Georgia, Romania, Hungry, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Russia, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Turkey.

Source: Industrial Cooperation between Countries along the Belt and Road, China International Trade Institute. The Countries are grouped based on the World Bank's Classification by region.

V. DOMESTIC SECURITY THREATS

Pakistan's journey is too much complex by the various challenges, domestic or internal security threat is one of them, which blockage the various development programmes. The uppermost and primary internal

security challenge in the track of CPEC is active movement of Pakistan's Talibanisation at Federal Administrated Tribal Areas (FATA) and the Western part of the state. There are Uighur militants connected with the Taliban of FATA created big threat to Chinese people in Pakistan. They attacked over the citizens of Chinese, engineers and workers which are connected to CPEC in Pakistan. Mufti Zar Al-Burmi, an Uzbek militant leader, recently shared their video message informing about the targets on Chinese offices, companies, killing of Chinese peoples, and abducting (Rahman, 2014).

Most of the Baluchistan province leaders show their activities against the China Pakistan Economic Corridor. CPEC project was criticized by Mr. Brahamdagh Bugti, outlawed leader, of Baluchistan Republican Party (BLP) submitted their request to United Nations (UN) to declare the future of Baluch through the process of referendum. Javed Mengal, led to Lashkar-e-Baluchistan, is considered as the involvement in the terrorist attacks on the Chinese consulate in Karachi and Lahore railway station blast in 2012. The Baluch Republican Army (BRA) and Balouch Liberation Army (BLA) take an active part to create hurdles in the way CPEC and Gawadar port project.

A review report of terrorist activities from 2007 to 2014 in the area of Khuzdar and Kechis the more victimized cities of Baluchistan. A view of recent years are witnessed that Baluch insurgents increased their activities against the CPEC. From 2007 to 2017, the total 1,040 terrorist attacks recorded in six districts such as Gawadar, Lasbela, Khuzdar, Panjgur, Kech, and Awaran of Baluchistan. It is 23 percent of the total terrorist attacks in Baluchistan during that period. These terrorist activities most targeted to non-Baluch settlers, political leaders, security forces, civilians workers, gas pipelines, railway tracks, and government sites.

VI. SOLUTION FOR THE DOMESTIC SECURITY THREATS

After all, Pakistan's law enforcement agencies took various steps to prevent the militants in North Waziristan Agency, ETIM, and Uighurs. Pakistan military also launched an operation in shape of Zarb-e-Azab to weekend militant's activities and to control militancy. The main objective of the mentioned military operation to control the situation and to secure the China Pakistan Economic Corridor. In regard of this, Ex-Military Chief of Pakistan, General Raheel Shareef said that "We (Pakistan's Military) will not stop unless we achieve our end objective of terror-free Pakistan". In the same way, the uppermost committees started a new operation in the name of National Action Plan (NAP) by the army, government, and parliamentarians to clean the bad evils from the territory of Pakistan. To restore the peaceful environment in the way of CPEC, US drone strikes was also dented in different houses of militants (Khan, 2014). Extra Military force should deploy in the sensitive parts of Baluchistan and Sindh for the purpose of security for CPEC and other related projects.

VII. EXTERNAL SECURITY THREATS

Pakistan has also faced a lot of security threats from outside the country. The most challenges gave an extreme level of threat from the western and eastern border side of Pakistan. On the other side, NATO involvement has been creating to destabilize the foundations of Pakistan. Moreover, China investment in Pakistan diverse the eye context of Iran, India, and Russia into serious security implications.

VIII. INDIA'S NEGATIVE ATTITUDE TOWARDS CPEC

China's presence in Pakistan with different projects called alarming situation for India. The intensity of CPEC plan is only understood by the member states which are beneficial and part of this larger project. Former envoy of India, Phunchok Stobdan, believed that China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is not signed for the purpose to enhance economically but another reason for this is "strategic besieging India". He further added that "India can do little to scuttle CPEC, and that avoiding China's Cone Road One Belt project altogether would be to the detriment of India" (Stobdan, 2015). Denied and replied to this statement, Chinese Prime Minister said that, CPEC is only "Commercial Project" and it's not mean to target the third one Party. He further described that, China's investment is only for to increase the connection between two countries and also to improve regional peace, development, and stability (Rumi, 2015).

From the initial days of emerging of Pakistan, India's ill and negative attitude confronted most of the times. Even more, many times, India claimed the territory of Gilgit Baltistan as its territory which is

occupied by Pakistan. So, both neighboring countries always in tension create problems for each other. The main objective of India behind the claim of Gilgit Baltistan is CPEC and violation of its geographical integrity (Pundit, 2018). To destabilize the CPEC project and interrupt in the development of Pakistan, India uses a number of legal and illegal endeavors. India's agent from Research and Analysis Wing (Raw), KulbhushanYadhav presence in Baluchistan clearly explained the entire intention of Indian Government towards Pakistan and CPEC. Pakistan put allegation to India that she is fully supporting in shape of a fund to Baluch to derail the project of China-Pakistan. All these negative attitudes proved the true mentality and the growing disdain for the CPEC of India.

In so many occasions, India disclosed that she will interrupt and disrupt the China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC). It is true that RAW established a cell at New Delhi to sabotage the CPEC projects, which was managed from Afghanistan (Khattak, 2016). If India settles themselves in CPEC from the eastern side of Punjab and Sindh, she can emerge as good shareholder of both Gawadar and CPEC.

IX. SOLUTION TO THE EXTERNAL SECURITY THREATS

Pakistan's unending and uncomfortable connections with India put into most anxious threats. Historically, India and Pakistan confront with each other four times, which create a lot of difference among the inner part of people. They physically destroy their strength and economy (Malik, 2012). As share of China's strategic policy, move up of US-India Strategic relations is a large ties in itself in Asia (Hali et al). The results of leadership of Indian thrust and starve of regional geo-politics driver, and rivalry with China has brought perfect partnership between India and USA.

X. LITERATURE REVIEW

The researcher has studied the huge volume of available literature in this regard proper detail is given below.

Pakistan is confronting serious power supply deficiencies, causing constrained power blackouts in the course of the most recent decade running from 8 to 12h daily in urban zones and up to 18h in provincial regions. The real causes behind the expanding hole among free market activity are essentially increments in power request on one hand, and exhausting vitality assets and budgetary imperatives on the other. In this setting the legislature has been taking different measures, including a halfway rebuilding of the power area under rules from universal financing establishments. At present, the nation is, in this way, not just confronting a genuine test of satisfying the power need but on the other hand is confronting the test of guaranteeing vitality security with regards to all-inclusive critical environmental change issues(Ashfaq, 2015).

The job of approach creators at this stage is vital for not just evaluating and exploring the momentum systems to limit the power free market activity hole, yet additionally the need to create future techniques, guaranteeing reasonable power with productive age, transmission and dispersion towards economic advancement in the country. This paper gives a survey of the ebb and flow vitality circumstance, dialog on arrangement drivers and plans, examination of the issues of the power part just as suggestions for narrowing the power supply-request hole towards feasible power for the nation (M Huang et al.,2004).

With the progression in advancements, the power necessity around the world is massively expanding, putting additional heaps on matrices. The current lattices can't shoulder that heap and furthermore don't give the interface DRESS(Distributed Renewable Energy Sources)constructing a new lines and substations alone don't effectively overcome vitality shortage. In this way a noteworthy change in power framework is need of great importance to satisfy the consistently developing needs of power. Changing over current power the executive's framework to a keen autonomic framework is relevant to accomplish an expanding measure of sustainable power source age. This paper introduces an exhaustive survey of advances responsible for keen frameworks. Different vigorous and versatile procedures are spotlighted with a point by point portrayal of control of over-burdens and power brilliant lattices. Likewise, control age, stockpiling and the executive's strategies and advancement of operational calendar of sources and loads are explained. As of late detailed frameworks in shrewd lattice are featured. Sustainable power source can possibly dispense with the flow power emergency in Pakistan's vitality segment. The sun oriented, biogas/biomass hydro and wind, are the elective vitality assets found bounteously in nation that can possibly offer condition inviting vitality arrangements. This inside and out examination uncovers that a

great deal of chances and capability of savvy matrix innovation exist in creating nations like Pakistan that should be abused in order to adapt to vitality emergency (Ali, 2015).

Carriage of products via ocean is at present represented by an assortment of global arrangements. The 2008 Rotterdam Rules speaks to the global network's latest exertion to fit and modernize the standards administering universal contracts of carriage in a period of new advertisement rehearses and innovative advances. By the by, most nations, particularly those in Asia, have embraced a, 'sit back and watch' mentality. Endless supply of the ongoing advancements in delivery law in China, this paper presumes that, while far reaching endorsement of the Rotterdam Rules is impossible sooner rather than later, harmonization of transportation laws, through joining the pertinent arrangements into household laws, is conceivable. China, as the proposer of the, OBOR Initiative, might be considered as main nation in this undertaking (Markey, 2016).

Terrorism is the most concerning issue not only in Pakistan but all across the world as it has been cleared that many of the countries have faced the issues about the terrorism in several countries and still suffering. While Pakistan is one of the most critical area which has been badly affected by terrorism as the terrorism has affected the quality of life and economy in Pakistan because of huge level as there are a lot terrorist organization who had made a lot of attacks at civil people that is why the reputation of the country has been affected due to bomb attack and the target killing that is why the country is suffering that badly in the current times as well while the Pakistan Army had played the vital role to reduce and control the terrorism in Pakistan. Due to the reason many other countries had stopped the trade with Pakistan due to insecurity in the premises of country which can also affect the quality of the services of the country with the brief encryption while the country is still struggling in the phase where the impact of terrorism is increased in day to day owing to of a lot of methods and cardinalities (Sial, 2014).

XI. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This project will bring marvelous change in the region it will bring the network of regional connectivity which further will illuminate the whole region. Following the notable studies on the various disciplines of social science such as (Basheer et al 2019) the study has employed the survey based method to achieve the objective of the current study and has used primary data. China and Pakistan's economy will boost up in the region. The crippling economy of Pakistan will also be sustained. The antique dream of Pakistan would also be fulfilled through this project. Undoubtedly there are certain ulcers that are creating some obstacles in the way of this mega project which will circle Asian goods across the world. But this time the scenario is changed both China and Pakistan are strongly determined to destine their very project. Both the quality and quantity methods of research are used to collect the data regarding the terrorism threats on CPEC. Moreover, researcher used primary and secondary data about this very project. Further the researcher has tried to answer the different question by the different type of people. He has conducted survey by the huge volume of the people about this mega project. The following table shows the data which has been compiled by the researcher by field work from the different peoples related to the CPEC project.

Table 2
Survey questionnaire and the respondent

S. No	Statements	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree
1.	CPEC project will beneficial for Pakistan and China	48	20	02	00
2.	The CPEC will get positive results within time	14	42	10	04
3.	some forces from neighboring countries don't seem successfully completion of CPEC project	31	30	02	07
4.	The internal challenges are harmful to the CPEC	23	29	10	08
5.	The External challenges are harmful to the CPEC	28	31	10	01
6.	The terrorism is major challenges to CPEC project	22	31	09	05

7.	The Pakistan government will provide the security to CPEC project related peoples	23	22	13	02
8.	Pakistan cannot provide security to Chinese, especially in Balochistan, due to the present law and order situation	06	12	11	41
9.	The Economic conditions of Pakistan will boast after fully implementation of CPEC project	35	40	05	00
10.	The social conditions of Pakistan would be more stable after CPEC.	41	39	10	00
11.	CPEC project would reduce the poverty in Pakistan	31	34	05	00
12.	CPEC project will support to build the transportation facilities in Pakistan.	36	28	04	02
13.	CPEC project will support to resolve the Energy crises in Pakistan.	26	25	10	09
14.	The CPEC will boost industrialization in Pakistan.	25	29	09	07
15.	China will capture the international market after starting the Project.	20	30	11	09
16.	Pakistan will by the future colony of China after implementation of CPEC.	11	10	20	29
17.	The CPEC will mainly effect by Religious segments ie sectarian related forces	18	13	20	19
18.	The political instability will affect the CPEC project in Pakistan.	27	20	12	11
19.	CPEC will be affected by corrupt mafia in Pakistan.	12	18	15	25
20.	CPEC project will be beneficial to strengthen the energy resources in Pakistan.	36	20	08	06

Source: Field work

About 200 people of different organization survived in this research the following Data table responded the Questionnaire and their results:

XII. CONCLUSION

China Pakistan Economic Corridor plays a significant role in the economic development of Pakistan. It also changed the entire shape of Pakistan. Not only for Pakistan but also beneficial for China to reduce the huge kilometers route into little distance. But the domestic and foreign challenges in the shape of militants' attack over the project to demoralize the CPEC project affect the whole designed project. Till to the full operation of the CPEC project, Pakistan China both finds out the suitable schemes to tackle the up growing terrorist activities. Security assurance is the basic demand of all the investment holders in Pakistan. The foreign support to Baluch removed from the foundation and import different more operations to reduce the involvement of out side's. It is the most challenge for Pakistan to control the whole situation within time and establish peace and strengthen itself among the world.

XIII. RECOMMENDATIONS

- I. This study should have paid more heed towards the issue of economic prospects and gains from the CPEC.
- II. The study could have used the qualitative analysis by considering the reports and other previous statements by the eminent personalities
- III. There could be a detailed analysis of the outcomes and the gains from the CPEC in at least coming ten years.

- IV. As the terrorism is the backbone of this research. Pakistan must have paid the heed to incorporate such clause in their local and foreign policies to limit the threat of terrorism towards the project of CPEC.
- V. As Chinese workers and the experts from the other countries are also working on the China Pakistan economic corridor, so that's the utmost responsibility of Pakistani government to provide those workers the security and proper treatment to ease them from the constraints of terrorism .
- VI. It is very important for Pakistani government to speed up the process of China Pakistan economic corridor in order to ensure that the terrorists could not get any time to think and plan different strategies against the CPEC.
- VII. All the political parties should support equally for the fight against terrorism, regarding CPEC, all the political parties should resolve the problems with unities.
- VIII. The government and all the provinces should work in accordance to improve the economic and cultural conditions in Pakistan. There has been a great room for the cultural and economic development of the country.
- IX. As we know that the future arrangements for the CPEC are kept in private to ensure the security measures. But it is important for the Government of Pakistan to share all the details of China Pakistan economic corridor with all the provinces of Pakistan.

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